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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2011-46

Prothioconazole

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra

Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade prothioconazole and the end-use products JAU 6476 100FS Seed Treatment Fungicide and L1397 Seed Treatment Fungicide for use in Canada on dried shelled peas and beans, except soybean (Crop Subgroup 6C).

The evaluation of these prothioconazole applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2011-07, *Prothioconazole* published to the Health Canada website on 29 July 2011.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Canadian MRLs are currently established for prothioconazole in or on dry chickpeas and dry lentils at 0.9 ppm. This action proposes to extend the same MRL to the remaining commodities in the dried legume subgroup.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for prothioconazole was conducted domestically via PRD2011-07. Information regarding the proposed MRL can be found in Section 3.5.4 and Appendix II addresses the international situation and trade implications. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for prothioconazole in accordance with guidance found in the Proposed Registration Decision.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established for prothioconazole, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Prothioconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Prothioconazole	2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, including the metabolite α -(1-chlorocyclopropyl)- α -(2-chlorophenyl methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol	0.9	Dried shelled pea and bean, except soybean* (Crop Subgroup 6C)

* Dry chickpeas and dry lentils are excluded from this MRL, action as 0.9 ppm MRLs are already established for the commodities.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop grouping in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The proposed MRL for prothioconazole in Canada is the same as the corresponding dried shelled pea and bean subgroup tolerance established in the United States (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide). Currently, Codex MRLs¹ are not listed for prothioconazole in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.